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No. 17,050.

號八月正年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

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Applicants will be required to produce
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I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,600,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466
Life and Annuity £1,141,693
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£25,239,228

The Accumulated Funds of the various
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11.00 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT GARS
4.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half-hour.
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an hour.
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11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT GARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL GARS by arrangement at the
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Season and week tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables.
But not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Special tickets will be issued until
payment, therefore has been made in Bank
Notes or £1 Cheques at Company's Office.
Season tickets available for all cars not
already full running at the times stated in
the Company's time tables.

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CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
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"All Saints' Lodge," Howley, Blackwater, Hants.
Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post
10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible,
as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. — of the Buffs), who is
at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold.

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Telephone No. 444.
HONG KONG, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S
SPEECH.**

ENDORSED IN ALLIED COUNTRIES.

BRITISH COMMENT.

London, Jan. 7.

The Daily Chronicle says the vital
goal is prevention of future war and
the establishment, with that object,
of an effective League of Nations.
The terse, triple formula with which
the speech concludes may go out to
the world as the Empire's message,
endorsed by the sister nations of our
great Commonwealth.

The Times says the speech is
the most important State document
issued since the declaration of war.
To attain a League of Nations we
are ready to fight to the death and to
employ that control of raw materials
which is among the most potent
weapons of the Allied Democracies.

The Daily Mail says we can never
offer better terms. Mr. Lloyd
George's allusion to Germany's need
of raw materials after the war is a
reminder that while we command the
sea, it is possible to harden our price.

The Daily News says the nation
can go forward with a clear con-
science and a firm purpose. We
have laid down the lines of a clean
peace.

The Daily Express says Germany
finds herself taken seriously and it is
a supreme test of her sincerity.

FRENCH OPINION.

Paris, Jan. 7.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has
profoundly impressed all circles in
France, especially Labour, and the
French Press unanimously hails it as
the most important speech, from the
head of any Government, during the
war.

AMERICAN OPINION.

Washington, Jan. 6.

Official circles generally approve of
Mr. Lloyd George's speech for its
moderation and clearness.

One official said the Premier had
taken the statements of the British,
French and Italian political leaders
and even those of President Wilson,
and developed them more sharply
than they were originally formulated.

The American Press widely com-
ments on the speech as a timely and
decisive step, clarifying the position
of the Entente Powers which must
be met before any peace gathering
can be thought of.

The Sun says the statement tells
the Germans, squarely, that the peace
they desire is attainable without
national destruction or intolerable
humiliation.

The New York Times says it is
impossible to exaggerate the pledge
to stand by French Democracy till
death. We can imagine no more
appalling blunder than a failure to
support the French demand that
Alsace and Lorraine shall be
restored.

WHAT IS BEING SAID IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.

The Vosische Zeitung describes
Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the
first tangible British peace offer, but
it is a peace at the expense of Ger-
many's Allies. The return (sic) of
the German Colonies in exchange for
the strengthening of the British posi-
tion in Asia is unacceptable.

The Koenigsche Zeitung says that
Mr. Lloyd George's tone has changed,
but the old imperialistic aims are
wholly maintained.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the old
desire to smash Germany for ever is
still apparent. The answer will be
given by the submarines and the
German navy on the Western Front.

A SPLIT IN GERMANY.

VIOLENT PRESS ATTACK ON
DR. KUEHLMANN.

London, Jan. 7.

The split between the pan-German
annexationists and the more moder-
ate elements in Germany, over the
Brestlitovsk negotiations is evi-
denced by the violent attack made
by the Rheinische Westfaelische
Zeitung on Dr. Kuehlmann, to whose
conduct of the negotiations it attri-
butes General Ludendorff's reported
intention to resign. The journal
doubts whether the Army Command
can longer co-operate with Dr. Kuehl-
mann, and declares that "renuncia-
tion in the East" is Dr. Kuehl-
mann's watchword, and renunciation
in the West will follow. Germans
must now choose between Field-
Marshal von Hindenburg and General
Ludendorff, or Dr. Kuehlmann and
Dr. Hertling.

General Ludendorff's resignation
had not been heard of in London
until Berlin announced that the re-
port was not in accordance with the
facts.

**A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF
THE WAR.**

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.

Professor Foerster, writing in the
Berlin Post, ridicules the German
idea that Great Britain went to war
to get rid of Germany's commercial
competition, and America, to secure
her foreign investments. He says:
"Great Britain and America are
waging war to remove war and the
penal of war from the world. Ger-
many's actual readiness for peace
must be manifested in a more con-
crete form than by general and
ambiguous declarations."

**MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S
COMMENT.**

London, Jan. 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a
speech at Glasgow, said Mr. Lloyd
George's speech was the expression
of the mind of a man who saw all
problems that have to be settled
when the clouds lifted.

**THE BRESTLITOVSK
NEGOTIATIONS.**

**A REMINDER BY ENEMY
DELEGATES.**

**NO DECLARATION RECEIVED
FROM OTHER BELLIGERENTS.**

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.

The heads of the Delegations of
the Quadruple at Brestlitovsk have
jointly sent a wireless message to
Marshal Joffre, and the President of
the Russian Delegation, pointing out
that the period of ten days allowed
to other belligerents to decide whether
to participate in the peace
negotiations expired on January 4
and that no declaration regarding
participation has so far been received
from any other belligerent.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Petrograd, Jan. 7.

M. Trotsky has sent a telegram to
Persia offering to negotiate the
removal of the Russian troops from
Persia, provided Turkey agrees to do
likewise.

It is proposed that Persia should
communicate with Turkey on the
subject.

(Continued on Page 2)

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

SUPERVISOR of Printing Department wants a Berth in a Printing Office either as printing assistant or as proof reader.

Apply X Y Z.

C/o "China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1918.

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st Day of January, 1918, the business heretofore carried on in Hongkong under the Style of E. PABANEY will be carried on by CURRIEHOPE & Co., Ltd.

E. PABANEY.

A. B. AYASIA.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. P. M. NOLASCO DA SILVA as a Partner in our Firm, which in future will be carried on under the style or firm of WORCESTER, LAMBERT and SILVA.

WORCESTER & LAMBERT.

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1918.

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REBBUNS at \$1.80 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine per annum.

For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

Put up in KEGS AND BARRELS

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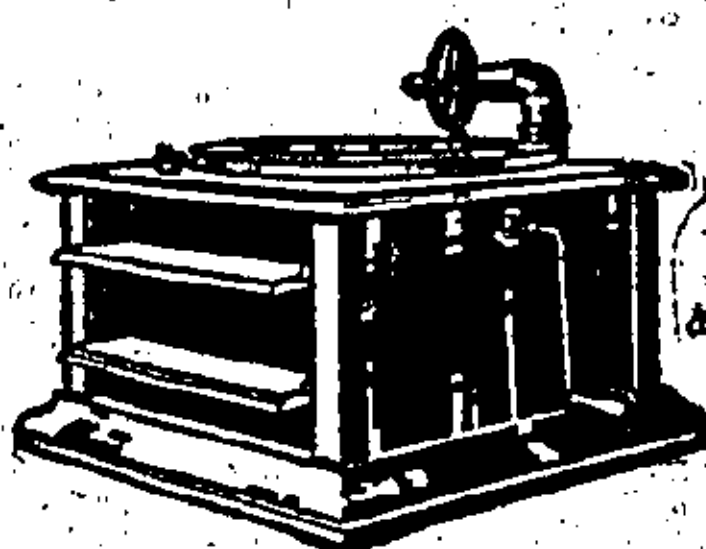
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MUSIC

FOR THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

THIS COLUMBIA

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We have GRAFONOLAS to suit every Pocket.

Ask Us About Them.

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THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

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For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN [MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL STRENGTHS.

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT WAR MUNITION METALS.

A GERMAN MONOPOLY DESTROYED.

Tungsten, says "Engineering," enters into the composition of steel used for a large number of purposes. The consumption of tool steel to-day is enormous, and attempts to improve its quality by varying the composition of the alloys are unending. It still remains true, however, that no other alloy has equalled the tungsten-vanadium steels for all purposes for which tool steel is used, notwithstanding the claims put forward for certain special alloys. Ordinary high-speed tungsten steel for general purposes can do work that other steels are unable to do with the same satisfactory results. Further, tungsten steels can be remade time and again, as they are forgeable, but many of the new alloys can only be cast and ground to shape, and must be remelted when worn. These facts show the importance of the establishment of a permanent tungsten powder factory in this country. The raw material worked up is wolframite, an ore consisting of tungsten, iron-manganese and oxygen, or tungstate of iron and manganese, frequently associated with tin ores. The ore supplies, coming possibly from the same deposits, or from different localities, vary considerably in composition; constant work in the laboratory is therefore necessary to modify the processes in order to deal with the variations, so as to maintain the final output of a constant quality. As the degree of purity attained is 99 per cent., or only just below absolutely pure tungsten, continuous laboratory supervision is all-important. Prior to the war the tungsten trade was largely in the hands of the Germans, but British steel makers combined and formed new works for its manufacture, and these are illustrated and described in "Engineering." A committee of high-speed steel makers took the work in hand and engaged the services of Mr. J. L. F. Vogel, son of the late Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of and Agent-General for New Zealand, who had acquired practical experience in making tungsten metal powder in a small factory in London some years ago. To start and establish the enterprise a company was registered in the ordinary way, and every maker of high-speed steel had an opportunity of taking up shares in proportion to his average consumption; some thirty firms, whose combined output of high-speed steel prior to the war ranged from 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total output of this country, supported the new undertaking and contributed to the capital required. To enable the output of wolframite to be increased, the Tungsten Powder Co., Ltd., was formed, and the company after establishing their works in Wales, purchased mines in Germany and soon after Dr. W. G. Jones, formerly attached to the Indian survey, was

THE RUBLEBEN PRISONERS.

THREE YEARS' CAPTIVITY.

BY ISRAEL COHEN

(Author of "Rubleben Prison Camp," &c.)

It is just three years to-day since the Englishmen who happened to be in Germany at the outbreak of war were interned in the wind-swept, rain-sodden compound known as the Rubleben Camp.

They have been herded together in stables that were at first still reeking of their former inmates, six Englishmen being crowded into each horse-box, 10ft. square, which was formerly occupied by one German horse; whilst the rest are crammed in ill-lighted, evil-smelling haylofts, not more than 4ft. from the lower part of the roof to the floor, where they sleep and eat 'on low wooden trestles. These dingy and draughty "barracks" are not only badly lighted, causing serious injury to the sight and mind, but they are also deficiently heated, so that the misery caused by the normal equator is intensified by the rigours of winter.

The food provided by the military authorities is poor both in quantity and quality, and is hardly sufficient to sustain life, let alone health. The sanitary conditions are still utterly unspeakable; the health of the prisoners is becoming gradually undermined, and the medical attendance is notoriously inadequate. Three years of life in such insubstantial brick walls and barbed wire fences, aggravated by the petty tyrannies of the military authorities and the unrelieved monotony of confinement, have had a most deleterious effect upon the health of the prisoners. No mere visitor, however observant and sympathetic, can possibly appreciate even one-tenth of the cumulative effect of the physical, mental, and moral sufferings that our fellow-Britons at Rubleben have had to endure. Several of them have already died as a result of the camp conditions; others have been repatriated as physical wrecks. Many have lost their reason in consequence of the melancholia induced by the terrible monotony, and are now either in a Berlin sanatorium or an English lunatic asylum. The release of these unfortunate men has thus become an urgent and imperative necessity.

charge of and to develop them. A completely equipped laboratory and magnetic separation plant have also been sent out, and a carefully selected staff of mining engineers, chemists and accountants are now at work at the company's establishment in Italy. When the urgent need of high-speed steel, which is essential to the war effort, is considered, the importance of the Tungsten Powder Co., Ltd., becomes even more apparent. The release of these unfortunate men has thus become an urgent and imperative necessity.

AN APPEAL FOR PRACTICAL HELP.

I spent—or rather wasted—nineteen months of my life in the Rubleben Camp, and on the eve of my liberation I was inspired by my unfortunate fellow-prisoners to do all that I could in England to expedite their release. I have made repeated efforts in writing and in speech, in all parts of the country, to rouse the public to a sense of the serious position of the Rubleben captives, one of the most gratifying results of which has been the formation of the Rubleben Prisoners' Release Committee. And now three years are completed since our fellow-countrymen in the land of the Kaiser were imprisoned for no fault of their own, I wish to renew my appeal both to the public and the Government for more practical and immediate measures of sympathy.

Thanks very largely to the strenuous advocacy of the Rubleben Prisoners' Release Committee (which is composed of prisoners' relatives and friends, and of ex-prisoners themselves), the Hague Agreement made last July between the British and German Governments contains a provision that 40 British civilian prisoners shall be transferred to Holland. Ever since that Agreement was made excitement has prevailed as to who the lucky 40 would be; but although three months have already elapsed since it was concluded, it is still uncertain when a beginning will be made to carry it out. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the delay will not be so protracted as that which has overtaken another Agreement made and ratified last January for the mutual release of all British and German civilian prisoners above the age of forty-five. This Agreement has remained in abeyance so long that although, when it was first concluded, there were only 600 Englishmen at Rubleben who would have immediately benefited by it, their number has since increased by almost a hundred.

There is only one effective way of bringing the whole evil to an end, and that is either by effecting a general exchange of civilian prisoners or by internment of them all in neutral countries. According to the recent Hague Agreement all officer prisoners who have been in captivity for more than 18 months are to be transferred to a neutral country. But the British civilian prisoners—or at least 90 per cent. of them—have now completed 36 months of captivity. Why are they to be condemned to continued internment?

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough, but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	TYPE OF TIDE	TYPE OF TIDE
NO. 1 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 2 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 3 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 4 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 5 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 6 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 7 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 8 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 9 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10
NO. 10 DOCK (Kowloon)	70	10	10	10	10

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LOSSES OF MERCHANTMEN STEADILY DECREASED.

DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES NINE TIMES GREATER THAN LAST YEAR.

PARIS, Jan. 7. The Ministry of Marine has published diagrams showing how the losses of Allied merchantmen, owing to submarine warfare, have steadily decreased since June last.

The measures taken after the serious crisis which culminated in April 1917, have so reduced the losses that the situation in December 1917, was better than in December 1916.

The losses of supply ships have been reduced to 1.1 per cent., especially owing to convoying.

The results of the destruction of enemy submarines are also encouraging. The losses, based on certain data, have steadily increased since the end of September 1916, and were, in the last quarter of 1917 nine times greater than during the corresponding period of 1916.

The decrease in losses by submarine warfare is due, not to a reduction in the floating tonnage, but to the new measures.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was occasional hostile artillery activity to the southeast of Messines.

A VERY INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A French communiqué states:—There was a very intense artillery duel, during the night, on the right of the Meuse, in the Bezantvaux and Les Chambrayes regions. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

A SWISS TRAIN BOMBED.

AN INVISIBLE AVIATOR.

BERNE, Jan. 6. An invisible aviator of unknown nationality bombed a Swiss railway train, near Lake Neuchâtel.

There were no casualties, but windows and telegraph wires were destroyed.

THE DAY OF INTERSESSION.

OBSERVANCE AT HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 7. In accordance with the Royal Proclamation, Sunday was observed as a Day of Intercession in the churches of all denominations, throughout the land; the hospitals and training camps having special times of prayer and thanksgiving. In several instances volunteers attended the churches and military bands assisted the choirs. The public houses voluntarily closed the whole day, and there were intercessory services at some of the cinemas, and messages from the Prayer were screened at others.

PERATIONS NEAR ADEN.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The War Office states it is reported from Aden that a strong reconnaissance force, the direction of Hattum and Jabir, resulted in the destruction of the docks at Hattum.

The enemy's casualties were severe.

GERMANY RECOGNISES THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Germany has recognised the Finnish Republic.

ALLIED EMIRS TO CONFER.

PARIS, Jan. 7. The Echo Paris states that the Allied Emirs will shortly confer at Paris.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKES AT GUATEMALA.

VINCENT, Jan. 7. There have been further earthquakes at Guatemala, resulting in the destruction of the central part of the city and causing much damage.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A LONG LIST OF HONOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Forty-six pages of the Gazette are taken up with the names of recipients of various grades of the Order of the British Empire for war services.

The list is headed Queen Alexandra, who is created Dame Grand Cross. Other recipients are as follows:—

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.
Sir Arthur Lee, Director of Food Production;
Sir William Plender Wingate, the High Commissioner of Egypt; and five others.

DAMES GRAND CROSS.
Viscountess Northcliffe and four others.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS.
Mr. William Gould, Hon. Secretary, National Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund;
Mr. Alexander Gracie, M.V.O., Managing Director of Fairfield Shipbuilding Company;

Mr. John Lloyd, Director-General of Recruiting;
Mr. James McKechnie, Managing Director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim;

Mr. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Reuter's Telegram Company, Ltd.;
Mr. Charles Stewart, the Public Treasurer;

Major-General Lee Stach, C.M.G., Acting Sirdar of the Sudan; and sixty-one others.

DAME COMMANDERS.
Lady Lugard, Founder of the War Refugees Committee, and thirteen others.

COMMANDERS.
Miss Stevenson, Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George.

There is also a long roll of officers and members of the Order.

THE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE DOMINIONS.

In order to meet the convenience of the Dominions and the Colonies, in view of the present slowness of communications, it has been arranged to defer, until a later date, probably March 3, the notification of the lists of appointments to the Order of the British Empire in respect of services in or for the Dominions and the Colonies.

THE LOYALTY OF QUEBEC.

THE KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The King has replied to the message sent by the Lieut. Governor of Quebec in which the latter expressed the continued loyalty of the people of the Province to the Crown.

His Majesty expresses cordial thanks and says he does not doubt that he may count on the determined participation of the people of Quebec in their prayer that our righteous cause will be crowned, at an early date, with a victorious and abiding peace.

PIANO-PLAYING HAND.

WONDERFUL ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Helping himself to a cigarette, taking a hammer from a box and striking it, the gloved soldier asked me to turn him the other side. He handed me the work bench near by. He deftly caught it between his fingers.

"Not bad for an artificial arm, is it?" he said.

Then, grasping a hammer, he drove a few nails into a board, after which, exchanging the hammer for a saw, he sawed through the wood.

In the workshops of Hobbs Inventions, Ltd., Batham, where this soldier's arm and a hundred or more which have been supplied to Roehampton patients are made I was shown what the war-perfected artificial arm can do.

"CAN DO EVERYTHING BUT FEEL," said one of the men as he explained the simple yet extremely clever mechanism which allows him to carry out actions varying from swinging a huge sledgehammer to writing his name. The movements of fingers, wrist, elbow and whole arm are governed by those attached to webbing bands about the chest, so arranged that straightening the back gives one sort of pull, expanding the lungs another, tilting up the shoulder another.

One of the most amazing patients is an officer, who, having lost the fingers of his right hand, has been re-equipped with artificial ones, with which he can hold his violin bow. He is now being fitted with another hand with which he hopes to be able to play the piano. This special piano-playing hand can be removed and replaced by the ordinary utility hand or by a special craftsman's hand in two seconds.—E.P.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. TROTSKY GOES TO BRESLITOVSK.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5. M. Trotsky starts for Breslitskov to-night. He will be accompanied by the Russian Peace Delegation.

GERMAN SOCIALIST REQUEST.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. The German Reichstag Socialists met in Berlin yesterday and discussed the difficulties connected with the peace negotiations. It is calculated that the output of cleaned rice in 1916-17, in all countries except China, amounted to about 60,000,000 tons. Of this the British Empire produced about 36,000,000 tons, mostly in India, where the crop (including an allowance of a million tons for Native States) was no less than 35,000,000 tons. Of the foreign production of 24,000,000 tons, over 20,000,000 tons was grown in five countries—Japan, Netherlands, East India (chiefly Java), French Indo-China, Siam and Korea. Estimates of production in China are largely guesswork, but the Imperial Institute, adopting the view that the output in China is not likely to be much inferior to the Indian crop and may exceed it, concludes that 40 per cent. or a little less, would be a fair allowance for India's proportion of the world's annual production of rice.

CONSIDERABLE MODIFICATION OF GERMANY'S ATTITUDE INDICATED.

The Rheinische Westfälische Gazette, Knapp's organ, hears from Berlin that the peace negotiations may be renewed in a neutral capital. Copenhagen, Christiania and The Hague are mentioned. This indicates considerable modification of the German Government's attitude.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation says:—

Despite unfavourable weather yesterday we dropped half a ton of explosives and fired 6,000 machine-gun rounds on troops and other targets.

We dropped half a ton of explosives last night on Ramenieschin aerodrome, obtaining direct hits, also on stations and billets.

We dropped a ton of bombs on Conflans station and sidings, causing a large explosion and a fire.

We dropped half a ton of explosives on Concelles station.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

FRENCH PREMIER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 6. M. Clemenceau, in a message to Mr. Lloyd George, conveyed the heartfelt congratulations of all Frenchmen on his admirable speech, in which the true facts were so happily assembled.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The newspapers warmly receive Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a welcome, clear and final announcement of Great Britain's irreducible minimum.

Labour leaders, like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Snowden, in addition to Mr. Henderson, are unanimous in their approval of bringing peace wonderfully nearer and clearing up misunderstandings. They believe that hardly any points are not capable of being settled at a conference.

The Daily Telegraph says the speech is at once a challenge and an invitation which must be answered or the nations will draw an irresistible conclusion. Dr. Herling and Count Czernin do not speak out, because they dare not disclose their real intentions.

The paper says that no passage will elicit a greater answer from Germany than the self-determination applicable to the "lost colonies" for few tribal assemblies, whether in Africa or Australia, betray any desire to return beneath the sway of the German taskmaster.

The Morning Post says that we shall not achieve peace through weakness but only through strength. Until Germany abandons her spoils and makes reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thoughts of peace. Germany will never abate her lust and her distrust of the British Empire until she is defeated.

THE HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

HONGKONG'S GIFT ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, Jan. 7. The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies Hongkong's contribution of £10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund.

The High Commissioner, on behalf of the Government of Canada, has expressed the warmest appreciation of the action of the Hongkong Government, of which he notified Sir R. L. Borden by cable.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

4,320,000 IN THE FIELD.

PARIS, Jan. 6. L'Alain publishes an interview with the Italian Finance Minister, in which the latter states that 4,320,000 Italians, allowing for the reduction through losses, are still in the field.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 7. Silver is quoted 144. There is a steady demand for the metal.

WORLD'S RICE TRADE.

INDIA'S SHARE.

WHAT BURMA DOES.

The current number of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," just issued (London's John Murray), contains an article of 70 pages on the production and uses of rice. Practically all the rice-producing countries of the world are considered separately, in respect both of their rice crops and of their trade in rice, and an attempt is made to arrive at some idea of the world's production of this important foodstuff. It is calculated that the output of cleaned rice in 1916-17, in all countries except China, amounted to about 60,000,000 tons. Of this the British Empire produced about 36,000,000 tons, mostly in India, where the crop (including an allowance of a million tons for Native States) was no less than 35,000,000 tons. Of the foreign production of 24,000,000 tons, over 20,000,000 tons was grown in five countries—Japan, Netherlands, East India (chiefly Java), French Indo-China, Siam and Korea. Estimates of production in China are largely guesswork, but the Imperial Institute, adopting the view that the output in China is not likely to be much inferior to the Indian crop and may exceed it, concludes that 40 per cent. or a little less, would be a fair allowance for India's proportion of the world's annual production of rice.

No less important is the position which India occupies in the world's rice trade as a source of supply for other countries. This is not a necessary consequence of its importance as a rice producer. Some of the countries of largest production—China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies—do not grow enough to supply their own needs, though in the case of Japan the large increase in the rice crops in the last three years has changed a heavy import balance into an export balance, so far as the trade with foreign countries (i.e., excluding Korea and Formosa) is concerned.

The world's export trade in rice is practically under the control of three countries: India, French Indo-China and Siam. It has been calculated that the quantity of rice which entered into international trade, as shown by the export returns of different countries, amounted in 1913 to about 6,400,000 tons. This includes exports from European countries of rice which has been milled in those countries, which came originally from India, Siam or Indo-China, and which unduly swells the total by being counted twice over. Thus, the original exports of rice from India amounted to 40 per cent. of the total, while those from Indo-China were 20 per cent. and those from Siam 18 per cent.; in other words these three countries provided nearly four-fifths of the total.

India's export trade in rice is really dependent on Burma. Not only does Burma provide about three-fourths of the exports of rice from India, but a whole 1,835,000 tons out of 2,420,000 tons in 1913-14, but Burma usually sends to other Provinces of India more rice than those other Provinces export. Without Burma, India would not be self-supporting in rice. As it is, India's exports of rice in the year before the war were equal for the gross requirements of the rest of the Empire, though actually only 42½ per cent. of the exports went to British countries, and 57½ per cent. to foreign countries.

The exports direct to the United Kingdom were only between 8 and 7 per cent. of the total. On the other hand, the United Kingdom imported considerable quantities of rice from Holland and Germany which had been first exported from India to those countries, and after being milled and polished there had been re-exported to the United Kingdom.

Rice-milling, at one time a flourishing industry in the United Kingdom, had declined before the war owing to severe competition from the Dutch and German mills, with the result that not only was the British home market partly supplied by foreign-milled rice, but what was at one time the considerable British export trade in fully-milled rice had been reduced in many directions. Since the war both the home and export trade in milled rice have been largely recovered by the British rice-millers, and it is hoped that this industry and trade may be retained after the war. The possibilities of the development of the complete milling of rice in India before export are also a matter for consideration.

The second part of the article deals with the uses of rice, both as an article of food and for industrial purposes; the value of rice meal as a feeding stuff for live-stock is also discussed. The milling processes are described, and the different grades of rice and the by-products which are obtained are shown in diagrammatic form. Numerous composition tables are given, and comparisons are afforded in this respect between rice and its by-products and other foodstuffs.

In connection with this subject it may be pointed out that the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute is now conducting, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, an enquiry into the possibility of increasing the use of Indian raw materials and food-stuffs within the Empire. The enquiry naturally involves an investigation of the extent to which other countries, and especially enemy countries before the war, had secured a predominant share in Indian trade, and the causes which led to this condition.

A special Committee has investigated the trade in rice, and it is interesting to find that, in the case of rice, the world's supply is not so much under the control of a few countries as is generally supposed. The world's production of rice is estimated at 120,000,000 tons a year, of which 20,000,000 tons are consumed in India. The rest is exported, and it is interesting to find that, in the case of rice, the world's supply is not so much under the control of a few countries as is generally supposed.

At the beginning of the war says a London paper, broken meat and other table refuse in camp and barracks was generally thrown into the tub outside the cookhouse and sold as fuel for stoves at a very low price. Now a water system prevails, and the utilisation of the by-products of the ration has become a vast business. It is estimated that the British forces in France have obtained 1,000,000 tons of by-products at the rate of 120 tons a year. A great deal of this is sold as fuel for stoves, being nearer 250 tons at the present time, the profit to the Army from the sale of by-products and waste is at the rate of over 200,000 a year.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overlook the danger of a cough. It is a warning sign of a serious condition. It is a warning sign of a serious condition. It is a warning sign of a serious condition.

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HIGH PRICES OF BOOTS.

100 A PAIR FOR SOLES AND HEELS.

Now that the price of footwear is so excessive people are naturally inclined to send old boots to be repaired rather than buy a new pair. Unfortunately the cost of repairing advances almost as swiftly as the cost of new goods, and it is stated that in the West End of London 9s. 6d. and 10s. are charged for soles and heels alone.

Inquiries show that at establishments where the charge for such work before the war was 6s. 6d., the present price to the customer is 10s. 6d., and it is argued that the charge is not extravagant under present conditions. The cost of the labour alone of a first-class bootmaker, it is stated, would be 4s. 6d., while the price of the leather used has gone up from 2s. 9d. a pound to 5s. 6d. a pound and the material is difficult to obtain even at that figure, as the Government are not releasing any boots above 100s. in weight.

Root repairs in the suburbs or in the towns around London do not cost so much as 7s. 6d., but charges for soles and heels have generally advanced from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. The higher West End charges are accounted for by the dearer workmanship, the higher-priced leather used, and establishment expenses. In proportion, however, the suburban bootmakers' outgoings have risen even more sharply than those of the West End shops. It is impossible now to buy light-weight leather such as the repairs use on what might be called middle-class work at less than 2s. 6d. to 4s. a pound. Before the war the same quality could be bought at 1s. 6d. The average weight of leather used in soles and heels of a pair of men's boots is about 100s. In addition nearly all the journeymen operatives have obtained war bonuses, and there is such a scarcity of men that there is hardly a repairer who has less than a fortnight's work before him at any one time.

With regard to the high prices of new boots, it is pointed out that a good kid, which three years ago cost 1s. 2d. a foot, now costs 3s. 6d. a foot, and 14ft. are used in making one pair of boots. This heavy advance has been brought about by the stoppage of imports. The standard boots which are to be manufactured may bring down the cost of men's boots to some extent, as makers will get the leather for this class of goods at a price 20 per cent. below that which they have recently been paying and it is stipulated that they are to work on the basis of a 5 per cent. profit. It is expected, however, that standard boots will reach the London shops before the beginning of next year.—London Ex.

ROTHSCHILD FALLS ON THE PALESTINE FRONT.

Two members of the famous Rothschild family have met their death in the British military operations on the Palestine Front. They are Captain Neil Primrose, son of Lord Rosebery, and his cousin, Evelyn de Rothschild, son of the late Leopold Rothschild. When they volunteered, both of them had expressed the wish to be assigned to the operations designed to free Palestine from Turkey and to make possible the founding in the Holy Land of a national home for the Jewish people.

"The Macabean," the official Zionist magazine, in commenting on the death of these two heroes says:—

"Notwithstanding that his mother had married out of the faith when she became the wife of the Scottish Earl who became the Prime Minister of England, Captain Neil Primrose was always intensely Jewish. As a young man he expressed himself earnestly in favour of Jewish nationalism, and his views on the subject resulted in his being made the hero of Winston Graham's novel 'The Zohar'."

As a member of Parliament he identified himself conspicuously with Jewish affairs, speaking in his own name as one of the Jewish people. In this attitude he followed in the footsteps of his mother, who throughout her life remained an intense Jewess, attending services regularly and associating herself in every possible manner with Jewish interests.

"When the British War Office was recently considering plans for a Jewish regiment, specifically for service in the Holy Land under the command of Col. Patterson of the renowned 'Zion Mule Corps' which distinguished itself during the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign, Capt. Neil Primrose was among the very first to apply for a transfer to that regiment."

When the plan for a Jewish Regiment was approved, he joined General Allenby's forces.

"In this he was emulated by his cousin Evelyn, who before sailing for Palestine remarked to a friend that he was deeply stirred by the thought that he was to be permitted to march with the British forces into Jerusalem, and spoke at length of his great hope that this event would enable the Holy City to renew its ancient glory as the capital of Judaea."

BONES AND DRIPPING.

400,000 A YEAR FROM ARMY RATIONS.

At the beginning of the war says a London paper, broken meat and other table refuse in camp and barracks was generally thrown into the tub outside the cookhouse and sold as fuel for stoves at a very low price. Now a water system prevails, and the utilisation of the by-products of the ration has become a vast business. It is estimated that the British forces in France have obtained 1,000,000 tons of by-products at the rate of 120 tons a year. A great deal of this is sold as fuel for stoves, being nearer 250 tons at the present time, the profit to the Army from the sale of by-products and waste is at the rate of over 200,000 a year.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendant.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.—For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 13th Feb. at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU".....Thursday, 28th Feb. at 3 p.m.FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Wednesday, 9th Jan. at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 17th Jan. at 8 a.m.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present, this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

and vice versa, fortnightly joint service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO		
Vondel	10,000	11th January.
Oranje	8,000	23rd January.
Koningin der Nederlanden	15,000	6th February.
Optim	8,000	20th February.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE		
Prinses Juliana	14,000	17th January.
Wille	8,000	29th January.
Bombardier	10,000	9th February.
Gentooer	10,000	23rd February.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Telephones 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS For BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Atlantic Coast)

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAPE TOWN, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Cape Town with	On or about
1. steamer	Shortly		

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

SOUTH SEA MAIL S. & CO.

Regular service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

For Sailing Dates and Freight Rates apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	TAIYANG	Jan. 9, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Jan. 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Jan. 15, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 3.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	THURSDAY, Jan. 10, Daylight
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TESANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jessalon, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Settlements Regulations. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of a powerful and effective means of restoring the brain and nerves to their normal state of health and vitality. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients. It is a powerful and effective means of restoring the brain and nerves to their normal state of health and vitality. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients.

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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE at Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HATIAN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins TUESDAY, 15th Jan. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co. General Managers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for RATA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the on-coming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to—
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendant
Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1917. 2218

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "OPHIR", having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whences and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 10th January, will be subject to re-shipment.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th January, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods as to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 9th January at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1918. 17

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GLENHAY", having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whences and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 p.m. on the 13th January, 1918, will be subject to re-shipment.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods as to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 13th January, 1918, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer not presented within 10 days of arrival shall be subject to re-shipment.

No Fire Insurance will be effected; no bill of lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1918. 18

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM STRAITS, 1, Grace Street, London, E.C. 4.

18, Queen's Road, London, E.C. 4.

123, Queen's Road, Victoria, B.C.

CLARK, SON & PLATT, 8, Grace Street, London, E.C. 4.

20, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4.

10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. 4.

11, 12, New Bridge Street, London, E.C. 4.

10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. 4.

10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. 4.

10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. 4.

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10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. 4.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	19th January.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th February.
PERIA MARU	8,000	22nd February.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th March.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
SIBERIA MARU	16,000	

Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000
ANYO MARU	15,500

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
		Displacement

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, HANGHAI, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 271 & 272

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificates for exemption from duties must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking out dress. All Warrant Officers' Jackets will have side pockets in future.

Examination for promotion. An examination will be held early in April next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Communication drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th instant, at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of all Companies and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1918, Sections 1 to 3, will be practised.

Lecture. The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at Headquarters on Thursday, 10th instant, at 5.30 p.m. on Map Reading and Field Sketching. All Officers and N.C.O.s of the Corps are invited to attend.

Officers' Review Course. Practices 1 and 2 will be held at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th instant, at 8 a.m. Medical Officers will attend to the these practices.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

At Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 10th instant—

7.30 a.m.—Night Half Company Layers' and Section "C" only.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company Layers' and Section "C" only.

Friday, 11th instant—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant—

Night and Left Half Companies. Sub-calibre practice at Stonecutters.

Full particulars will be issued later.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

20th to 11th instant—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.30 p.m. Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

OFFICERS MEET FOR DUTY.

Belchers—2nd Lieut. Matthewman.

Lyceum—Captain James.

Stonecutters—Lieut. Hall.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.

under Staff-Sergeants. Overseers and Parsons, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 2nd to 18th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades.

N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Wednesday, 9th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades.

N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Wednesday, 9th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 and 4 Platoons, at Kennedy Road Range. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work.

The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market.

Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

MACHINE OILS.

4, Des Vaux Road. Phone 27.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
Tai Po	5.00 A.M.	5.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	7.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shanauk, Shanauk and	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antai, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

INWARD.

From	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton, Samau and Wuchow	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samnet	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shanauk	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shanauk	4.00 P.M.	—

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shauk	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kunshuk	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kaukung	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1914-1916.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 1 inch, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 9th to 15th, 1918.

LOW WATER.

Time of Day.

Height of Water.

Direction of Wind.

Force of Wind.

Weather.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction of Wind.

Force of Wind.

Weather.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction of Wind.

Force of Wind.

Weather.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction of Wind.

Force of Wind.

Weather.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction of Wind.

Force of Wind.

Weather.

Station.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Abraham. Mr. and Mrs. T. H.

Miss A. G. Anderson. Miss A. G. Anderson.

Mr. Geo. S. Anshutt. Capt. T. L. Larsen.

Mr. J. A. Baring. Mr. and Mrs. Lander.

Mr. J. Baring. Mr. and Mrs. Lander.

Capt. W. F. Barker. Mr. and Mrs. G. C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lauritsen.

Mr. G. G. Lavalle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Letitia.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis.

Capt. and Mrs. Biberger. Mr. C. Little.

Mr. R. J. Birbeck. Mr. S. Longfield.

Mr. J. D. Birrell. Mr. G. Ludin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Major and Mrs. D. Bouet.

Capt. and Mrs. Branch. Mr. W. MacMillan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Brwell. Mr. and Mrs. F. Macintosh.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dr. and Mrs. O. van Buren.

Mr. N. Burns. Mr. H. E. Maslin.

Mr. L. Calder. Mr. G. H. May.

Mr. E. A. V. Capern. Mr. C. M. McInnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael. Mr. and Mrs. J. Miss Carmichael.

Miss M. Clarke. Mr. J. Marecki.

Mr. H. R. Plunkett. Mr. A. B. Moulder.

Mr. J. Corneil. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Muggleston.

Mr. J. D. Courtney. Mr. S. S. Nicolson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mrs. T. R. Dyane Davidson.

Miss E. Espinal. Mr. W. O'Neill.

Mr. R. E. Galt. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Galt.

Mr. L. Hope. Mr. and Mrs. H. Scherer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miss E. Pencilla.

George. Mr. P. C. Potts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mr. W. J. Pringle.

Ginder. Mrs. B. Pritchard.

Mr. V. Goulbourn. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Goulbourn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould. Mr. H. H. Tay.

Mr. J. G. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor.

Mr. J. R. Green. Mr. D. Reichelman.

Capt. T. P. Hall. Mr. F. Reichelman.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mr. G. Riach.

Hall. Mr. D. Ritchie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Capt. A. Robinson.

Hannibal. Mr. D. Robinson.

Mr. R. E. Galt. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Galt.

Mr. A. H. Hicks. Mr. C. E. Seytt.

Mr. R. F. Holborn. Mr. E. B. Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul. Mr. A. W. Spies.

Hodgson. Mr. A. W. P. Spies.

Mr. W. H. Hoogwerf. Mr. J. Stalker.

Mr. A. Shotton. Mr. W. van der.

Mr. C. Harper. Mr. H. Star.

Capt. and Mrs. R. Mrs. J. J. Steep.

Innes. Mr. H. F. Stoneham.

Miss E. Jacobsen. Mr. C. P. Templeton.

Mrs. Jelstrup. Mr. F. G. Thompson.

grandchild. Capt. F. N. Tyson.

Mrs. M. Jolley. Mr. and Mrs. W. J.

Miss E. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. W. J.

Mr. E. W. Walker. Miss Van Vleck.

Jones. Mr. H. J. Vollenweider.

Mr. E. M. Joseph. Mr. W. J. van Wag.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jendouk.

de Journal. Mr. W. B. Walters.

Miss G. de Journal. Mr. J. Watson.

Miss E. de Journal. Mr. T. Williams.

Dr. P. T. Key. Mr. G. G. Wood.

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TO GET RID OF
SKIN TROUBLES
With CUTICURA

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Post Write to: Cuticura Soap Co., 250 West 23rd St., New York, N.Y. For sample address post-card "P", New York & Sons, 27, Chambers St., New York, N.Y. Sold every where.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 8, 11A. 52m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Moderate increases of pressure have occurred at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has attained abnormal intensity.

Strong, monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 9.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.13 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th January—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. and N.E. winds; fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Jan., 1918—

Date	Ends	Begins
Jan. 8th	6.53 a.m.	6.08 p.m.
" 9th	6.53	6.08
" 10th	6.53	6.09
" 11th	6.53	6.09
" 12th	6.53	6.10
" 13th	6.53	6.11
" 14th	6.53	6.11
" 15th	6.53	6.12
" 16th	6.53	6.13
" 17th	6.53	6.13
" 18th	6.53	6.14
" 19th	6.53	6.15
" 20th	6.53	6.15
" 21st	6.53	6.14
" 22nd	6.53	6.16
" 23rd	6.53	6.17
" 24th	6.53	6.18
" 25th	6.53	6.18
" 26th	6.53	6.19
" 27th	6.53	6.20
" 28th	6.53	6.21
" 29th	6.53	6.21
" 30th	6.53	6.22
" 31st	6.53	6.23

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 8, 1918.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2-1/2

On demand ... 2-1/2

30 days sight ... 2-1/2